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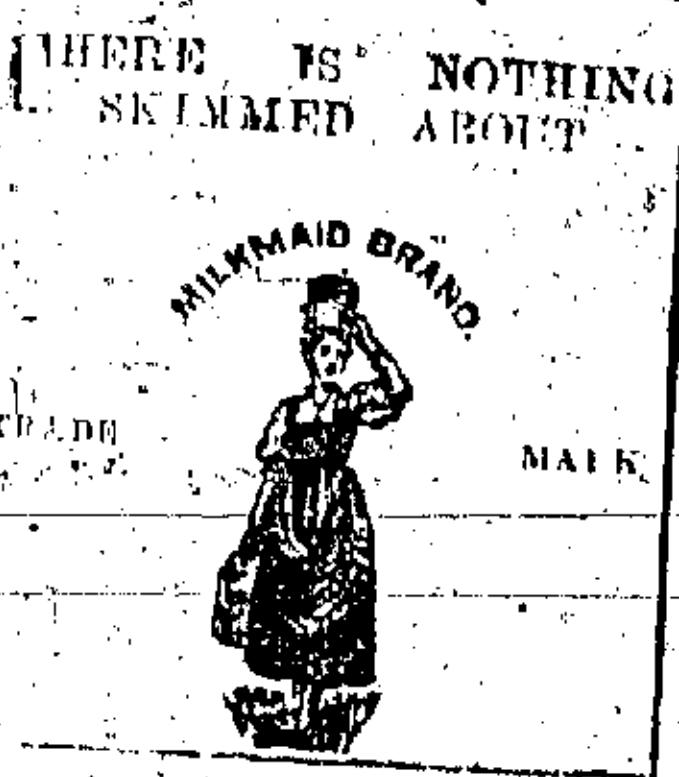
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Hongkong 16th June, 1911. [1223]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1911.



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Hongkong, 15th November, 1911. [1352]

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Hongkong, 18th November, 1911. [1322]

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Hongkong, 25th November, 1911.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence, of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only, and should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1911.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REVOLUTION.

IMPERIALISTS RE-OCCUPY

HANYANG.

REBELS FLEEING IN DISORDER.

SHANGHAI, November 28th.

Censular dispatches from Hankow via Peking state that the Imperialists are in full possession of Hanyang and that the rebels are fleeing in disorder.

DESPERATE FIGHT: ENORMOUS LOSSES.

London, November 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Hankow mentions that there was prolonged and desperate fighting and that the rebels, who suffered enormous losses, fled to Wuchang.

ARSENAL RE-TAKEN.

Tokyo, November 28th.

Admiral Kawashima reports that the Arsenal at Hanyang was seized by the Imperialists on the 27th inst.

A Chinese was arrested on Monday last in the act of taking twenty tins of opium on board the steamer *Changsha*. He was brought before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday and fined \$500 or three months' imprisonment.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECENT ANGLO-GERMAN
RELATIONS.FULL STATEMENT BY SIR
EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in view of Sir Edward Grey's momentous pronouncement on foreign affairs. The House presented an animated appearance, there being many distinguished personages in the galleries, including Ambassadors, Peers and officials.

Sir Edward Grey, on rising, received an ovation. I said: Herr Kiderlen-Waechter has already made not a complete but a large disclosure of what passed in conversation between Count Metternich in London and myself. In diplomatic procedure it is very unusual to make public an account of conversations without first consulting the other party to them. In this case I knew nothing until I read the published account. I understand that the exigencies of the situation in Germany made it impossible for me to be satisfied. I am not making any complaint as to that, but it has laid upon me the necessity of disclosing what I think it is necessary to put before the House on to the part which we took.

Herr Bismarck, Hollweg and Herr Kiderlen-Waechter had already disposed of one misapprehension. It had been imagined in some quarters that Germany had protested against French action in going to Pekin at all, and that France had persisted in going there in the face of the German protest. The German Government have protested what the German view really explained.

During that day—July 21st—Mr. Lloyd George told me he had to make a speech on an occasion of importance at the Mansion House that evening and he consulted Mr. Asquith and me as to what should be said as it was fourteen days since the last public statement about Morocco had been made, namely, a very short statement by Mr. Asquith in the Commons. We were anxious as to the way things were developing. We all felt that for a Cabinet Minister of first-rate importance to make a speech on a formal occasion and to say no word about foreign affairs would be misleading to public opinion everywhere. What I had said to Count Metternich that day was obviously suitable only for the diplomatic channel. The Chancellor of the Exchequer therefore spoke in more general terms upon the situation. What he said is on record. It claimed no pre-eminence or no predominance for us in international affairs. It contained no menace such as the saying of "Hands off" to anyone anywhere. It did not say there was any particular demand or claim on the part of Germany which was inconsistent with British interests. Its purpose was that while British interests were affected we must not be treated as if we were of no account. If the time ever comes when this cannot be said we shall have ceased to exist at any rate as a great Power. As a matter of fact, the first German comments on the speech I saw were such as might naturally have been expected. One was made by a German Minister. But the words of the speech were soon forgotten, and a sort of legend has grown up about it.

Count Metternich, three days after the speech, came and informed me that Germany's intentions in sending the ship to Agadir were unchanged; not a man had been landed; and his Government regretted the credence given to insinuations from hostile quarters regarding the intention of Germany, who never thought of creating a naval port on the coast of Morocco and never would think of it; such ideas were hallucinations. As to the negotiations with France, if German demands were rather high, his Government were ready to make concessions in Morocco as well as in Colonial matters, but the Chauvinistic tone of the French press and a part of a British press was menacing to Germany, while the interference of the friends of France did not tend towards a settlement. I said I was likely to be asked in Parliament what was happening at Agadir and I would like to know whether I might say that the German Government had informed me that not a man had been landed. The Ambassador asked me to make no statement regarding this conversation until he had time to communicate with his Government. Next day Count Metternich told me that the information which he had given me the previous day was confidential; Germany could not consent to its being used in Parliament. In view of this, I referred to the speech of Mr. Lloyd George. He then added to me regarding that the communication which has not been published by Herr Kiderlen-Waechter. That communication was a strong criticism upon the effect of the speech on the press rather than upon the substance of the speech itself but it was exceedingly stiff in tone and I felt it necessary to say that the speech seemed to me to give no cause for complaint, but the fact that it had created surprise in Germany was in itself a justification of the speech, for it could not have created surprise unless there had been some tendency to think that we might be disregarded. The speech had not claimed anything except that we were entitled to be considered as one of the great nations; it had claimed no pre-eminence and it had not indicated that there was a crisis. It dealt in general to me with remote continents.

The German Government had said it was not consistent with their dignity after Mr. Lloyd George's speech to give explanations regarding what was occurring at Agadir. I felt that the tone of their communication made it inconsistent with our dignity to give explanations regarding Mr. Lloyd George's speech. Here would say to the House that explanations as to what was occurring at Agadir had of course been given me by Count Metternich and that public explanations are what could not be given. I added in speaking to Count Metternich that it was not intended by anything which had been said or would be said to embroil the negotiations between Germany and France; on the contrary, we sincerely desired that they should succeed. But the tone of the German communication was very unfavorable with regard to France as it was to us and made it more than ever evident that a very difficult situation would arise if the German negotiations with France did not succeed.

There the matter remained until July 27th, and then Count Metternich made me the following communication:—We trust that Sir Edward Grey, by our very open and candid communication, has gathered the conviction that our pourparlers with France at the moment do not touch British interests. We trust to the Minister's great loyalty that he has so often shown that he will find it possible to state this fact in Parliament without, however, giving details of our confidential communication.—We acknowledge with pleasure that the minister has stated he desires an agreement between Germany and France and feel quite confident that this will prove most helpful to the progress of the negotiations. Having in view, however, the wish expressed by Sir Edward Grey we cannot quite see how he can in the present state of pourparlers describe our demands as obviously impossible, without knowing what we on our side had the intention to offer to France in the political and colonial territorial field. It is not possible, having regard to the pledge of secrecy we have given, to enter into details but as the territories to be eventually exchanged are exclusively German and French, we do not believe that special English interests will be touched, and it seems advisable to leave it to the two parties immediately concerned to form an estimate of the value of the objects to be eventually exchanged. Adverse criticism from the English side must obviously render the negotiations more difficult. On the other hand a public statement that England would be pleased to see the successful conclusion of the Franco-German pourparlers would have a most beneficial influence on the critics regarding the alleged secrecy of the Foreign Office. He stated that only last week the secret article of the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 had been made public. There were no other secret treaties. No British Government could embark on war without the support of public opinion. (Cheers.) He pointed out that years ago there were plenty of "excursions and alarms" with France and Russia, but their cordial friendship now provided a mutual tolerance, and prevented difficulties that might otherwise arise. Germany's strength was of itself a guarantee that none would seek a quarrel with her, but the German public ought to remember that the nation having the biggest army in the world, with a very big navy, and building a bigger navy, must do all in its power to prevent natural apprehensions arising in the minds of others. He, however, did not believe that Germany had aggressive designs. Germany's neighbors merely desired to live on equal terms with her. He emphasised the point that to trust to the policy of splendid isolation was impossible. It would mean that we would have to build warships, not against the two power standard, but against the united nations of Europe. If, in two or three years Germany did not wish to be aggressive, tell of a great European war would have passed away. In conclusion Sir Edward said: You will observe that the tone of this communication was friendly and round, to France as well as ourselves. I expressed my appreciation of the friendly tone of the communication to the Ambassador, and I had some further conversation with him, during which he expressed some regret at the way our public opinion had been misled to adverse conclusions regarding the German action. The best way to help to bring about this result would be by exercising a calming influence on public opinion in France, which just now, by half truths and inaccurate statements, has been brought to considerable excitement." Sir Edward said: You will observe that the tone of this communication was friendly and round, to France as well as ourselves. 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U.S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the way in SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SUNDAY, 17th Dec., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Dec., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SUNDAY, 24th Dec., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SUNDAY, 31st Dec., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 6th Jan., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SUNDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.

All Steamers have an Excellent "Philippine Stringed Orchestra" for the entertainment of Passengers, and are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 23rd November, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.
To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. and M.H. Services, stationed at Ports of Call; also all Officials of U.S. Diplomatic Service, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls located in Asia. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Government of China and Japan. Between China, Japan and Manila to Officials of U.S. Diplomatic Service, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls located in Asia, also Commissioned Officers of U.S. Army, Navy and U.S. P.H. and M.H. Services. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all Points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 5th Jan., at 1 P.M.
CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 5th Jan., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON (via Canadian Atlantic Ports) £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VANCOUVER, B.C.
SEATTLE & PORTLAND (Or.)
VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERSEAS COMMON POINTS.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND (Or.)

FOR MANILA.

STEATHLYON 21st Nov. 2nd Dec.
ORTERIC 5th Dec. 14th Dec.
BYGJA 20th Dec. 1912
1912 KUMERIC 3rd Jan.
SUVERIC 9th Jan.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient indemnity offered.

The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Convenient Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE No. 780, KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient indemnity offered, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNFRIC" 3,000 tons ... to be despatched End January, 1912.
S.S. "KATANGA" 5,600 tons ... to Follow.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM COLOMBO: 10th December.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers at CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM CALCUTTA: End November.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	20,300	Wednesday, 29th Nov. at Noon
PRINZESS ALICE	20,300	Wednesday, 29th Nov. at Noon
Capt. P. GROCH		

Wednesday, 29th Nov. at Noon

